Prem Our Own Correspondent

Boston, Oct. 17, 1859. The Democrats are electing their delegates to the Charleston Convention. In the Ist District Live Oak Swift and Edward Merrill, both of New-Bedford, are the honored depositaries of this important trust ; in the HIId, Bradford L. Wales of Randolph and Orison Underwood of Milford; in the Vith, George B. Loring of Salem and a Mr. Williams of Newbury port; in the XIth, Charles Heebser of Lee and D. N. Carpenter of Greenfield. The two last named are stated to be Douglas men, but the mails are slow in the western part of the State, and Mesars. Heebner and Carpenter did not probably learn, in good sesson, that Mr. Douglas's prospects are considered by the party generally to be irretrievably rained. Gen. Butler has evidently found out this fact, for, in his speech at Charles town, on the 10th of October, he abandoned the doctrine which he promulgated in his letter of the 26th of September, that the Legislature of a Territory might abelish Slavery, leaving the master only time to remove his slaves, and planted himself appear the average Scattery ground that the streng Scattery ground the strength ground time to remove his slaves, and planted himself apon the extreme Southern ground that the Territory cannot do this until it becomes a State, and that its only power over Slavery in the meanwhile is to "regulate" it. He illustrated his position in a way which is not generally considered complimentary to the people whom he addresses (the denizens of what used to be familiarly denominated "Pictors") but I heliova the iarly denominated "Pigtown"), but I believe the "fierce Democracy" of that precinct grunted their approbation. He supposed the case of three men cessively moving into unoccupied territory, with their property in pigs, which they permit to run wild in the open forest and live upon acorns. By and by two of the men take to corn growing, as being more profitsble than hunting and pig-raising, and they vote that the third, who adheres to the pig business, shall shut up his pigs, so that they shall not devour the corn. It is Hominy vs. Hog, and Hominy prevails, two to one. By this pretty little allegory, which is worthy of a place in the next number of "The Little Pig" Magazine, Mr. Butler illustrates his theory of Popular Sover-cignty. This sovereignty, he says, "goes on step step until the Territory becomes a State, and en it gets other and distinct rights as a member " of this Confederacy. But up to this time, it has " that right, none other. Not the right to confiscate, not the right to take away the man's pigs; "but simply the right to demand that he shall so use them that they shall not interfere with his neigh "bors." All this nonsense comes from an acquiesis property in the same sense as a pig—a theory which has to be contradicted at every step, because it has no foundation, even in the law and customs of the slaveholding States. Mr. Butler says, further along, that the Democratic party holds to the right of the people of a Territory to "regulate their own demestic affairs, in their own way, by legis-"lation—not the right to take away property; "that we have no right to do until we get to be a sovereign State, but a right to regulate its use." I should like to have Mr. Butler carry out his pig-illustration still further. Suppose his three pig-holders increase to ten thou-Suppose his three pig-holders increase to ten thou-sand, and his corn-growers to forty thousand. Does he mean to say that when the people come to make their Constitution they may deprive the ten thou-sand of their pigs, on the ground that pig-raising is not profitable to the State? He must take this ground, to be logical. It is a curious idea of popu-lar rights that the majority of the people of a State have a right to confiscate all the property that they see fit to piece under the ban of proscription. If this is so, then the sooner our States resolve them-selves into Territories the better, for a written Constitution, instead of being a security for popular rights, is the surest method of destroying them. 'a slave (as Mr. Butler says) is property ' under the Constitution, in the same way as a pig "is," then, of course, a pig may be confis-cated, as well as a slave, by vote of the majority. And so of every other kind of property. The state may seize Mr. Butler's law library and burn it, on the pretense that litigation is a nui-sance; or his saddle, holsters, spurs and epaulettes, on the ground that military musters are nuisances; or his meerschaum, on the theory that tobacco is a

Democracy. It will be seen that Mr. Butler fully indorses the statement of Mr. Buchanan that Kansas (or any other Territory) is as much a Slave State as South Carolina. He agrees that a man may earry his slaves into Kansas, subject only to the right of the Territorial Legislature to "regulate" them. This right to "regulate" Slavery is held and exercised by the Legislature of every slaveholding State. The laws "regulating" Slavery are innumerable. A Georgia slave cannot run riot and waste the corn-field of one of his master's neighbors, any more than Mr. Butler's supposed Kansas or Nebraska pig. If he does, he may be shut up, and his master made to pay the "damage." So there is really no difference between Mr. Butler and Mr. Buchanan on this point. Indeed, it being once admitted that a slave is property in the same sense as a pig, every demand of the slaveholders must be submitted to, for Slavery then becomes not a State right, but an individual right, and one not to be meddled with either by Congress or by the majority of the people. The innumerable contradictions in which Douglas and his followers have involved themselves, will help to bring back the people to the true doctrine that Slavery is strictly a local in-stitution, existing not by law, but contrary to law. dependent upon force where it does exist, and not to be transfered out of the limits of the Slave States except by the same force which maintains it

nuisance. And this doctrine goes by the name of

But I set out with a statement of some of the movements of the Democrats, and did not intend to discuss Popular Sovereignty at length. The Delegates already chosen to the Charleston Con-vention are mostly Anti-Douglas, unless, of course, Douglas should come up again, which does not seem bkely. In the VIth District there was a distinct issue made with the Douglas men, and they were beaten. The cancus in Newburyport decided the question. Mr. R. S. Spofford, jr., was the favorite of the Douglas parts. He is a young man who has been chosen to the Legislature two years, in company with Mr Cushing. He was formerly a pretige of Mr. Cushing, but having made an Anticompton speech in 1858, is supposed to have fallen into distavor. By some mesus or other, it hap-pened that when the Democrats of Newburyport elected delegates to the State Convention, they placed Mr. Spofford at the head of their list, and did not elect Mr. Cushing at all. When the dele-gates were chosen to the District Convention, the friends of Mr. Cushing came to the rescue, and the Spofford ticket was where the horses were which ran against Eclipse, that is "nowhere." So much for the attempt of a young man, or of his friends, to put down the big man of the party. Mr. B. L. Wales one of the delegates in the IIId District, was the candidate of the Hunker Deutocracy for Governor, in the last days of the Coalition.

After the Whigs returned to power, the majority of the House sent up the names of the Whig candidate for Governor, and of Mr. Wales, to be voted for hosts. for by the Senate, there being no choice of Governor by the people. But Wales was in such bad repute that not a Democrat in the Senate would vote for bim, even as a choice of evils. I believe he now holds an office in the Custom-House, weigher and gager, taster, or something of that sort. Mr. Wales, "said some one, "I believe you belong to the Rum Democracy." "Brandy, Sir, brandy!" was Rum Democracy." "Brandy, Sir, brandy!" was the doctor's reply. Hence his party came to be called the "Brandy Wales party." After the Free-Soilers were fairly got rid of, the entire party be-came sound on this question, and the mantle of Mr. Wales fell upon Mr. Beach.

In 1855 Beach received a distinct nomination from the Liquor-sellers in convention assembled. Some curious misunderstandings arose out of this state of thirgs. One gentleman in the western part of the State, a new convert from Whiggery at that time, confidently expected Beach's election, and was, of course, greatly disappointed when the returns came in. He afterward explained his misreturns came in. He afterward explained his mis-take. He said: "We calculated upon the regular "Democratic vote, 35,200, the Irish vote, 20,000, "and the Rum vote, 20,000 more; but it turned

" out that the two last items were all included in

the first. The Legislature has got to work on the statutes, The Legislature has got to work on the statutes, but moves slowly. It will not finish its work much before the first of January, and by that time its successor will have been elected. There will be many changes, both in the Senate and House. The District School movement, as a State organization, is a failure, but it will have considerable influence in the choice of Senators and Representatives in the close districts. A proposition has passed the Senate to repeal the law of last Winter, by which the district system was which the district system was ter, by which the district system was abolished, and substitute a law compelling town officers, in the towns where the system still exists, to submit the question to the voters. It is possible that this compromise may pass the House. The opposition to the municipal system comes, generally, from the people of the poor districts, who would be most benefited by a change in the law. Gen. Butler is trying to make some capital for himself out of the action of last Winter, though he participated in it and voted for the abolition of the districts. He is very strong against centralization, much stronger than I should expect a man would be who believes the State has power to con-

fiscate all the property of all the citizens.

There is a question pending in the House of Representatives as to the right of Mr. Griffin of Mulden to a seat During the recess, he was appointed Clerk of the Courts for Middlesex, in place of Mr. Ames, who was made a Judge. He, however, held the office but a few weeks, and resigned before the extra session commenced. The Constitution de-clares that "no person holding the office of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk of inferior Court of Common Pleas, "the inferior Court of Common Piezs,
"shall at the same time have a seat in the Senate
or House of Representatives; but their being
"chosen or appointed to and accepting the same,
shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the
"Senate or Heuse of Representatives, and the place
so vacated shall be filled up." I believe there is
some question as to the precise terms of Mr. Griffin's
communication, or the title of the office which he held commission, or the title of the office which he held, which, if the question is to be decided on technicalities, may give him his seat, though the language of the Corstitution would seem to be against him. We have got into a bad habit of evading the Constitution by changing the names of certain things. The Supreme Court, which ought to be the guardian of the Constitution, is mainly responsible for these destructive evasions. In 1855 the people changed the Constitution so that Commissioners of Insolvency should be chosen by the people. The Legislature of 1856 created a Court of Insolvency, with Judges appointed by the Governor, and holding by the good-behavior tenure; and this act though a gross unlimble, and according and this act, though a gross, palpable, and scawdi-lous infringement of the spirit of the Constitution, was sustained by all the Judges, except Thomas. Attempts have been made to evade the same con stitutional provision as to clerks of courts, but with only partial success thus far. The Supreme Court may be generally relied upon to wrest the Consti-tution from its true intent, whenever its intent is to increase popular power. With Mr. Griffin's right to his seat they have nothing to do, unless the

## people of Malden are dissatisfied with their representative, he should be allowed to hold his seat. FROM PHILADELPHIA.

House is foolish enough to ask their opinion. Though

the letter of the Constitution seems to me to be against his right, its spirit is the other way; for no

doubt all the framers of the Constitution intended was that no person should hold the office of Clerk

and of Representative at the same time. This in-tent is satisfied, and as it does not appear that the

THE NEW WATER GAS-THE LESSON TAUGHT AT THE POLLS-GREELEY, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN AND FORNEY-SUNDRIES. From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1859. The new water gas, which has just been introduced at Wilmington, is now exciting great attention here, our citizens being largely interested in its pecuniary success. As almost every consumer of gas here and elsewhere has taken up the notion that he is the victim of a continual cheat in the figures of his quarterly or monthly bills, some par. ticulars of the new discovery will be interesting, seeing that it promises to make a great reduction in the price. This invention is patented by Dr. Sanders of Cincinnati. He has sold the right for eight States to a company of our citizens for \$80,-000, and one-half of all the stock of any gas companies that may be organized in consequence. An other club has purchased the New-England States, and a third has taken the Southern States, in all which companies some of our wealthiest men have which companies some of our weathness than have dipped deeply. Another club is being formed for this State; but it was by the Southern company that the recent trial was made at Wilmington. For more than a year past this company has been endeavoring to get some prominent gas men to examine and test the value of the discovery, and, though they undertook to do so, yet they de-layed and did nothing of what was expected of them. The company discovered at last that these men were interested in the that these men were interested in the coal mines which supplied certain heavy concerns with gas coal, and that it was more to their interest that the water gas should fail than succeed. The members then took the matter into their own hands, and having no chance shown them here, went down to Wilmington, and there, too, with the utmost difficulty obtained permission to use the works and pipes of the gas company even to illus-trate the invention. But they finally succeeded, and on the afternoon of the 1st instant I went down with quite a large party to witness the display. There were many persons with us who are largely interested in gas matters. I found the bench retorts in full operation, as it had been for several days, and that the making of the old gas had been suspended, so as to give the new one a fair chance by itse f. The result of the illumination surprised and gratified every one. The light was clear, steady, and brilliant, and without any unpleasant smell. Many pronounce its perfect success, while others, who have for the first time heard of it within a fortnight, are incredulous. But the fact is ewners of the patent have made no public flourish of what wonders they could perform, but have been quietly testing, proving and improving the discovery, until, now, when they believe it perfect, they make the general public, for the first time, acquainted with it by lighting a large city at once. I understand the new gas is generated by causing

water in the form of steam to pass over red-hot charcoal, the resulting gases, hydrogen, carbonic oxyd, and light carbureted hydrogen, being chemically combined with heavy carbureted hydrogen, by the decomposition of rosin or coalvapor, simultaneously with and in the presence of the decomposition of the steam. It is the previous mixture and simultaneous decomposition of water, vapor, and hydro-carbon vapor, in the presence of red-bot carbon, that constitutes the discovery and patent of Mr. Sandars. He has quarte decomposition charcoal, the resulting gases, bydrogen, carbonic patent of Mr. Sanders. He has quietly devoted cears of patient trial and research to perfect his invention, without prematurely appealing to the public or the press. When brought here, it was public or the press. privately exhibited with equal unostentation.

Parties deeply interested in coal mines and gas companies, saw, heard, and professed to admire the water-gas. While they did not condemn it, they shook their heads but did not openly approve. The truth was, and it is believed they saw from the first, that if this gas once came fairly before the public, no more gas cosl would be wanted from their mines. As all were linked together, all comsined, not to cry down, but simply not to approve This state of things is mentioned by the owners of e patent to account for the suddenness with which the water gas burst on the public attention. I do not vouch for the recital, but give it as 'tis given to me. Doubtless there are two sides to this as to every other question.

The owners of the patent contend that the water gas is a complete success. The press of this city, which had reporters and editors at Wilmington to witness the exhibition, with one voice pronounced it the same, so far as mere illumination is concerned, and without touching the question of cost. Coal gas in New-York is \$2 50 per 1,000 feet; here it is \$2 25; and at many places it is charged at \$4 and even \$6. Now, the Company declares that it can supply this gas at a cost of 30 to 50 cents. It offered to the City of Wilmington to

build new works out and out, lay down new pipes to supply the people and city at present prices, and at the end of ten years to quit and leave the city sele owner of the works, with the right of city sole owner of the works, with the right of making as much water gas as they could use. This looks very much as if the gas could be produced at the low figures named; and now comes the real test. If this gas be really as good as that we now use, and if it can be sold so much lower, the public voice will compel its speedy introduction. No interested combination of men in this country is strong enough to keep it under a bushel. In this city we have long fet that we are centinually city we have long fet that we are centinually cheated in our gas bills. We consume six billions of cubic feet annually, costing \$1,350,000. Now, show us that we can save half of this by using water gas, and we shall not be foiled in our demand I give you the facts as I see and hear them,

without feeling either way.

It seems that the Democracy did make out to elect one of the eleven Senators, last week. But we still have twenty-one to their twelve, with the other branch. This victory is every way important to us. It reaches away into 1861, when digler— beef Bigler, as he is called—will be put out of the United States Senate, and a true man will be chosen to succeed him. Two successive Democratic de-feats in Pennsylvania have never been witnessed until They give token of the third crowning triumph another year. What a lesson this compact harmeny of the Opposition is to our friends in all other regions. We have no premature distractions as to who shall be the candidate for President, and do who shall be the candidate for President, and do not mean to have them. The names foreshadowed by The Tubenne, are acceptable to us, and the cautions you give, the conciliation you plead for, the suggestions you put forth, are all identical with those which, having been previously adopted in Pennsylvania, have resulted in the late far-reaching overthrow of the enemy. You may well point to this State as an illustration of the correctness of your views. We have set before you a noble example of burying the hatchet in a common grave. Now let all who sympathize with us on the great issue, in States where mere twopenny estrange-ments exist, no longer hesitate in abandoning the little preferences that keep them spart, and go up shoulder to shoulder under the same banner to a common victory. Some of the results of this elec-tion are remarkable. The Opposition majority is not so small as at first supposed. It will, no doubt, reach 25,600, yet, with a diminished vote through out the State, our majorities are larger than last year. The greatest falling off in votes was in this

city.
That brief reply of Mr. Greeley to Judge Douglas is considered a sert of crusher. It is the most unanswerable antidote to the miserable heresies of the Little Giant that has as yet been administered Having tangled himself up in the worst kind of a knot, it was kind of Mr. Greeley to untie it for him. We are all laughing at the predicament

in which this unexpected revelation places him.

It is not true that Mr. Buchanan has sued Col. Forney for libel, in saying that Broderick's blood lay at the door of the former. He only threatened to do so-this much is certain-and it is equally certain that he will enter on no such plan for ven-tilating himself. A collision with Col. Forney bejury would probably be the most unpleasant event that J. B. ever encountered. There is no doubt that an immense deal of bad blood exists between them, but, luckily, up to this time, it has assumed no other bue and consistency than that of printer's ink.

There were 191 fires in this city in the last three menths, with a total loss of \$97,325, of which \$87,470 was covered by insurance. engines have multiplied so rapidly that complaint is beginning to be made of the excessive quantity of water they throw on a small fire, doing almost as much injury as the fire itself-in other words, too much of a good thing.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By an arrival at this port, we have advices from Bueros Ayres to the 26th of August, one week later than previously received. An attempt to break jail had been made by the political and criminal prisoners in the city, but it was effectually repressed. Our latest paper is the 20th, which confirms the report previously received, that the Argentine squadron had appeared off Buenes Ayres. Some shots had been exchanged between one of the vessels and a Buenos Ayres steamer, and there the matter had ended for the

We make the following extracts from The Buenos Ayres Commercial Times of August 20. MONTEVIDEO.

The most noteworthy affair has been the forgery of sixty millions of "bonos." One effect has been a run upon Mana, whose house was for two days surrounded by an immense crowd, bringing his paper to be ex-changed; but, notwithstanding this extraordinary pressure, gold seems to be as plentiful as ever on their counters; but in spite of their ability to meet demand, confidence will remain unsettled for some time to come,

The forger has just been discovered and arrested. The forger has just been discovered and arrested, landing from the Mersey with fresh "planchas" in his poscession. He is captain of a Spanish vessel which has for some time been plying between this and Rio, where it is supposed the faise bonos were made. It is said that the chain of evidence is complete, and will convict both the captain and the two Lenzis.

PARAGUAY.

By the Salto de Guayra, yesterday, we receive alvices from Asuncion that Mr. Henderson, H. B. M. Charge d'Affairs in the Republic of Paraguay, has demanded his parsports in pursuance of orders from the home Government to that effect, in consequence of the Carnetad affair not having yet reached any satisfactory termination.

ry termination.

The Nacional states that President Lopez had again offered his mediation for the prevention of the war between this State and the Confederate Provinces.

Nothing further of importance.

PATAGONIAN MISSION.

On Tuesday evening Capt. Fell, of the missionary schooner Allan Gardiner, addressed a numerous audience in the American Church on the subject of this

Leaving Keppel Island, the site of the Mission Sta-Leaving Keppel Island, the site of the Mission Station, in December, he beat up the Beagle Straits, frequently landing and bartering with the natives for such curiosties as they possessed, and on returning brought with him nire natives, over whom it is hoped that such influences may be exerted as may make them useful in further intercourse with the savage tribes inhabiting the Island of Tierra del Fuego. He also left a German missionary at the Chilian settlement on the main land west of Magellan's Straits, who purposed traveling among the Indians of Patagonis for the purpose of harning their language, customs, &c.

Capt. Fell exhibited some fragments of iron ore brought from Tierra del Fuego, apparently containing a very large percentage of pure metal.

THE GUERRILLA ATTACK UPON BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE.

From The New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 11.

By the arrival of the Arizona, we are in receipt of The Brownsville Flag, giving the details of the guerrilla attack upon that city. On Wednesday morning, one Nepoenusero Cortinas, a Mexican outlaw, with a band variously estimated at from 60 to 199 mee, armed and on Forseback, all Mexicans by nativity, but most of them outlaws from Mexico, rode into the city about daylight, posted their sentinels, and proceeded to nick out the men most disagreeable to them. George Morris, William P. Neals, R. L. Johnson, Clements Reyes, and Viviano Garcia were killed by them. Alsjas Vela, belonging to Cortinas's gang, was killed by Johnson. It is said that against Johnson was the jellor, and they demanded of him the keye; he refused to deliver them, and they killed bim to obtain them. Having obtained and they killed him to obtain them. Having obtained the keys of the Jall, they liberated four or five prison-

the keys of the Jan, they liberated four of new prisoners confined therein for various offenses, from murder to horse stealing. The report goes on to say:

By this time our people were about to pass around the streets, but the guerrillas were in possession of them and their sentinule held the garrison gates. Soon Mexican families were seen moving their familiare, and the females deplaced that the outlaws had sent to various related families warring them to leave for their one selected families, warning them to leave, for that they intended to burn the town and hoist their ting () on the American flag staff! The few Americans here could not even pass out of their houses to meet together, and the cries of "Viva Cortinas y mueran los Gringes," could be heard from the various sentinels.

The news had been quickly communicated to our

Granges, could be heard from the various sentinels.

The news had been quickly communicated to our neighbors in Matamoras, and as soon as heard, Gen.
Carvaial, Col. Miguel Tigerica, D. Agapito Longerio, D. Bartolo Passment, and others, came over to inquire into the difficulties. By their entreaties the guerrillas were induced to leave, yet swearing that they had others on their list—men who had desired to arrest and punish Cortinas—whom they must kill before they would disperse. One of these was the officer himself, who had once been woupded without cause, and whose further offense was that he thought himself then unimply treated.

af er much consideration, a strong parrol was organized under an efficient force to protect the city.

Os Friday it was rumored that an immediate assault, was threatened. At once every man and boy in town assembled, with very few exceptions, to assist in the defense. By the advice and approval of the Committee of Safety, a detachment of Mexican infantry passed over under Gen. Carvajal, and stayed under guard with us all night. They are yet with us. On the night of the first attack, all the troops in Matamoras, and 500 of the citizens, remained under arms all night, ready to assist in detending our families and homes from rain.

Cortinas on Friday stopped the Laredo mail, opened it and abstracted a letter written by Mr. Wm. Neale, and answer to another informing him of the killing of his son.

in answer to abserve increasing units the amaginetisms.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.—It is understood that yesterday Cortinas, with his whole band, passed over the
river into Mexico. The authorities of Matomoras had
given orders to the various encargades to disarm them
as they crossed. Cortinas decises that he intended to
hum the town: but the demand for spirits of turpantine which were made at several stores on the morning
of Wednesday last leave no doubt as to his real intentions. We have never had, independent of the Mexican troops, more than one hundred and twenty men
under arms here, including the foreign relidents and
the well-affected Mexicans among us, with a large
amount of property and many helpless women and the well-affected Mexicans among us, with a large amount of property and many helpless women and children to protect. To the loyalty and just conduct of the neighboring military and civil authorities of Mexico we are greatly indebted for our present security in the misst of an inflammable population of some twelve thousand people in the two cities.

Lient, Langdon, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday, from Fort Duncau (Eagle Pass). He reports that at New-Monterey, thir y miles south of Ringgold, he heard of the state of affairs here. He was informed that some cutsiders, for whom Cortinas was not re-

that some cutsiders, for whom Cortinas was not re-sponsible, but who had joined him, lined the road be-tween Brownsville and the Blanco, some forty miles

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.—The follow-ing extract from a letter dated Point Isabel, Oct. 6, to a friend in this city, throws some light upon the seem-ingly unprovoked attack of the "Guerrillas" upon Brownsville:

You will no doubt, hear of a Mexican guerrilla attack "You will no doubt, hear of a Mexical gardina was upon Brownsville, the facts are simply these. There are a lot of bad characters who have been imposing upon murdering, robbing, and maltreating the Mexicans. It got to such a pass the rancheros though it high time to strike a blow in self-defense, and exterminate these American evil doers at one blow. So they wastered about fifty of their best men, made a dash into ate these American evil doers at one blow. So they mustered about fifty of their best men, made a dash into Brownsville at daylight on the merning of the 38th of September, and hunted down their game like bloothounds after their prey. They succeeded in catching three of those they were after. The others, about five more, hid themselves when they found what was going or. If there had been a garrison at Fort Brown, the thing would not have happened, as the Mexicans have a great awe of the "soldados." The above fifty were followed by some Indians, and the rabble about town in general, who followed, of course, for no other purpose but to take advantage of the confusion, and plunder what they could, but with one or two exceptions they disturbed no one, nor the property of any one who had done no harm to them previously.

\*From the New Orleans Pictymae, Oct. 12.

From the New Orleans Pictyone, Oct. 12.

We had the pleasure of an interview, this morning, with Mr. Kinney editor of The Brownsville Flox. We learn from him that the late incursion of a Mexican guerrilla party into that city was a much more serious affair than we were led, at first, by the published ac-counts, to believe. In fact, such is the state of things in Brownsville, that no one there, or in the immediate public. Associates or sympathizers with the invalers are to be found in every circle—no one knows who is friend or foe, and everything else is swallowed up in the promptings to individual safety. A large number of the people have already left, and others are preparing to leave as soon as they can settle up their business. vicinity, feels it safe openly to express his opinion in

We learn from Mr. Kinney that the real object of We learn from Mr. Kinney that the real object of the invaders is plunder, and that their designs are not only upon Brownsville, but upon the whole adjoining country. The party originally crossed some distance above the town, and, after committing depredations all along the left or American back, finally directed their course to Brownsville, because of the hope of richer plunder. Mr. Kinney thinks the original intention of Cortinas was to burn down the town, and fears are entertained that he will yet accomplish his purpose. At last accounts received by him, the 8th inst, some twenty-four hours later than were before in our possession, the whole party were encamped some thirteen miles up the river, on the American side, at what is known as Cortinas's Ranch. They then numbered in all some 400 men, and were daily receiving accessions, both from the Mexican and American side, for, as said before, a large portion of the population on this as said before, a large portion of the population on this side, being Mexican by sympathies, and moreover in a destitute condition, had joined hands with the plan-

No one, of course, knows the plans of the invadors, No one, of course, knows the plans of the invaders, nor how far their depretations will extend, nor what will be the issue of the matter. Mr. K. thinks, how ever, now the long-expected incursions have begun, that there will be no security to life or property anywhere on the border till the lately abandoned multary stations shall be restablished. The withdrawal of the United States troops, indeed, he thinks the cause of all the trouble. There is not now, from El Paso to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of upward of 1,200 miles, following the course of the stream, and all exposed, a single military station kept up, or a single soldier for the protection of the defenseless citizens.

As to assistance from San Antonio, whither, on the appearance of the guerrilla, messengers were at once

There is not, he thinks, at any of the stations in the interior, more than a sufficient force for the protection of the surrounding country. It may be that a few troops, enough, with the sid of the citizens, to protect the City of Browneville, may be spared from San Antonio: but for the efficient protection of the whole border, liable at any place and at any moment to be overrun by these guerrilla bands, it is believed that a permanent force of not less than 300 to 400 men will be

RETIREMENT OF THE MEXICAN GUERILLAS. The Brownsville Flag, of October 5, has the follow-

"It is understood that yesterday Cortinas, with his whole band, passed over the river into Mexico. The authorities at Matamoros had given orders to the various encargades to disarm them as they crossed, but we have no idea that they can do so, as the desperatose are too numerous and too much dreaded to render this feasible. Cortinas denies that he intended to burn the town; but the demands for spirits of turpentine, which were made at several stores on the morning of Wedresd ay last, leave no doubt as to the real intentions. We have never had, independent of the Mexican troops, more than one hundred and twenty men under arms here, including the foreign residents and the well affected Mexicans among us, with a large amount of property and many helpless women and children to protect. To the hyalty and just conduct of the neighboring military and civil authorities of Mexico we are greatly indebted for our present security in the midst of an inflammable population of some tweive thousand people in the two cities. ' It is understood that yesterday Cortinas, with his

thousand people in the two cities.

Lt. Largdon, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday from
Fort Dunean (Eagle Pass). He raports that at New
Monterey, thirty miles south of Ringgold, he heard of the state of affairs here. He was informed that so ne outsiders, for whom Cortinas was not responsible, but who had isined him, haed the road between Brownsville and the Blanco, some forty miles above

Having his family and many valuables with him, he Having his family and many valuables with him, he was strongly advised not to proceed. He came down to Edinburg and there crossed to Reynosa, preferring the protection of the Mexican authorities. Don Simon Garcia, of New Monterey, a most estimable man, volunteered to accompany him. The mail rider brought him news of the stopping of Americans on the road, and told of the immittent danger of attempting a journey on this side. Listif. L. adds that none of the reports he heard of the affair up the river were anything beyond the truth.

In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the Anzona that immediately after the attack was made two expresses were sent out to San Autonio, by different routes, for United States troops, but none had arrived when the A. left.

The Sheriff of Brownsville also sent down an escort of 30 men for the New-Orleans mails, on the arrival of of the Arizona at Brazos, but no attempt was made by

the Arizona at Brazos, but no attempt was made by

of the Arizona at Brazos, our no attempt was made by the gnerillas to molest them.

We also learn that the stores were closed at Browns-ville, and business suspended but a day or two after the strack, but that confidence was being restored. In addition to the two companies of Mexican troops sent over from Ma'amoras, some 60 citizens of Brownsville over from Ma'amoras, some 99 cilinens of Brownsville, had formed themselves into a patrol to protect the population and property of the town. Meetings were also held daily to take into consideration such additional measures as the occasion called for; and among other things large contributions had been made for the support of the Mexican troops from Matamoras.

A valuable slave man, belonging to Mr. Benton of Sharpeborg, Md , hung himself on Monday night last, in consequence of his master refusing to sell him to go South with a colored girl, upon whom his heart's affections had been placed.

In a case at Worcester, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided that where confidential communication between elient and counsel is overheard by for ther offense was that he thought himself then unjustly treated.

At a late hour, our citizens met for on sultation, and the counsel cannot be permitted to testify to them. THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.

Mr GEORGE WILKER, in his Spirit of the Times for the current week, gives a deeply-interesting memoir of David C. BRODERICK. As Mr. Wilkes was for years Mr. B's most intimate personal friend, this wen oir will justly attract general attention. The leading facts it embodies being already familiar to our readers, we must be content with the following extracts:

"On the death of his mother, David who had been apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade, was left to carve his way through the world by himself charged with the support of his younger by ther. While yet a youth, assisted by a lowerful and rapidly-developed frame, he possessed all the accompulsaments and proficiency of a master workman, and braining a release from his indentures, he was enabled, even before he heart set the ass of manhood, to support himself and from his indentures, he was enabled, even before he reached the age of manhood, to support himself and brother comfortably, and to take a leading rank among his companions, from having means to spare among them, and an open heart to do it. The storping position, however, which was required of him when anyting his chiral into the reinstant at the, became presition, however, which was required of him when emiting his chirel into the reinctast stone, became prejudicial to his health, and he was warned by his physician that unless be changed his occupation, he would be likely to suk into a decline. Means were tendered him by Mr. Townsend Harris, now Commissioner to Japan, to start in a new hoe of business, and availing himself of this complament to his integrity, he oriened a large and well appointed public house in the Ninth Ward. He was too proud, however, to attend upon his customers, and a well-filed library in an upper room was his favorite resort, and the scene of hours of patient study. His business was prosperous, and thus ribbed up against the world, he was able to indege his proud instincts and take a digoticed and in dependent attitude with all of every rack who were brought into contact with him. His strong mind, high courage, excessive generosity, and self-savrificing friendship endeaved him to every one who knew him. brought into contact with him. His strong mind, high courage, excessive generosity, and self-sartificing friendship, endeared him to every one who knew him, and his companione, by way of showing their confidence in his capacity to lead, elected him as the Foreman of the splendid Company known as "Thirty Four. A powerful organization thus grew around him, which gave him a commanding poetten in his Ward, and made him sought after by politicians from all parts of the city for his influence. Having a mind, however, too broad and self-directing to perform a subordinate part in snything, he, as soon as he saw clearly what politics were, determined to lead off for hiosself. The result was that, soon after he had arrived at his politics were, determined to lead off for hiosself. The result was that, soon after he had arrived at his majority, he became a recognized power, not only in his Ward and District, but in the general Democratic councils which gave party law throughout the county. The Ninth Ward, when the Wards were few in number, was never named without the figure of Broderick rising before the mind, and holding its position there may a prominently than even its representation there. Bioderick rising before the mind, and noticing its posi-tion there more prominently than even its repre-sentatives in the City Legislature. It was soon clear to all who had any skill in defining human character, that this figure was likely to fill out in the future to the dimensions of a great man. His overpowering will, his promptness in taking a position, his inflexibility of purpose, his grave digrity of bearing, and the remark-able moral purity of his life, all combined to fix public attention on him, and to mark him for a leader; and its is worthy of observation, that his most brawing and uncorpulous enemies, even when loudest in abuse, is worthy of observation, that his most brawing and unscripulous enemies, even when loudest in abuse, were obliged to stop insice of the quotation of one single act of questionable integrity or mannood. Thus stood David C. Broderick with the world, while among his friends and intraates he was known for traits of gentleness and affection that rendered into as engaging as a girl. Amiable, however, as he always was, his qualities loomed so lottly above the general average of men, that those near him grouped around him for counsel and protection, and the benefits he was continually extending to his young friends in the way of relieving their wants, getting them into positions, and extricating them from difficulties of all sorts, rendered his position almost patriarchal among them. With qualities so grandly mixed, it is, therefore, no longer a matter of surprise that this man, whom slander sought for a long time to sink with the opprobrious term of 'rowdy,' came in a few years almost within arm's length of the topmost pinnacle of earthly pride."

—Mr. Wilkes thinks, as we do, that Terry had no

-Mr. Wilkes thinks, as we do, that Terry had no right to take offense at Mr. Broderick's language to Perley, preceded and impelled as it was by a public and unprovoked denunciation of Broderick by Terry. He thinks that there was a conspiracy to put the indomitable Senator out of the way, and that Mr. Broderick, who was aware of it, should not have accepted Terry's challenge. His memoir thus concludes: "

"The fatal day arrived. The party appeared upon the ground; the pistols which had been originally chosen were changed, by a toes for choice for a smaller pair, which were furnished by the Terry party; the principals and seconds took their places, while sixty or severty spectators looked on to see the lofty sacrifice proudly receive his death. Mr. Brederick reomed not to be able to accommodate his hand to the strange and somewhat diminuitive handle of the pistol, and was late to take the word. Finally, he declared himself and somewhat diminutive handle of the pistol, and was late to take the word. Finally, he declared himself ready; but before he had raised his weapon from a declining angle, it went off, and lost its bullet in the ground. It old not seem as if he could have touched the trigger, and he appeared astonished at the result. A fearful pause ensued, during which the murderer stood raising his unwavering weapon to its deadhest level, and Broderick drew himself up to take the shot. It came, after the duration of a second, straight toward his heart, and the noble victum, reeling at the blow, sank gradually down to earth. The assessin folded his sank gradually down to earth. The assessin folded his smoking weapon on his arm, and his representative went forward to ask if Mr. Broderick would require them to fire again. Being informed he could not stand, they wrapped their cloaks around them, and stalked off, without an expression of sympathy, or asking if the could render any service.
"We have character zed the killing of Mr. Broder

"We have character zed the killing of Mr. Broderick as a murder: first, because there was no cause for so solemn an arbitrament as that of the duello, in the natural language used by Mr. Broderick; second, because the deed was brooded over for a long period beforehand; and third, because an accident disarmed Mr. Broderick, and put it out of his power either to burt his antageniat or to defead himself. No one but an utter wretch and murderer at heart would have shot at his opponent under such circumstances. And we will give a California illustration to sostain our point. In the Winter of 1854, Mr. Frank Washington, now Collector of Customs at San Francisco, fought Mr. Washburn, near that city, with rifles, at forty paces. The seconds of Mr. Washington had the giving of the word. Mr. Philip Herbert, formerly in Congress, was word. Mr. Philip Herbert, formerly in Congress, was the second who first essayed the task, and the word was to be given precisely as in the Broderick and Terry duel. At the word fire, Weabburn, who knew to more about a ride than a girl, slipped his shot in the ground, in the same manner as Mr. Broderick did: whereupon Herbert, resing the misrake, called out 'stop' and Mr. Washington set his rifle down. Mr. Watson, the other second of Mr. Washington, next gave the word; the same mishap again occurred to Mr. Washburn, the word "stop" was called again, and again Mr. Washburn sat down his ride. On the third fire, which was regular, Mr. Washburn was slightly wounded. Contrast this conduct with that of Terry and his seconds, and also compare the conduct of that nebla Englishman who, when asked why he did not fire, replied: "Because, Sir, I saw the ball roll cut of the muzzle of your rolled, and then let us see ut of the muzzle of your platel, and then let us see if we cannot readily characterize Terry by his proper

if we cannot readily characterize Terry by his proper name? What less can be be called than murdero? "Our task is done. Already it has erceeded the limits we intended, and some of our readers may thick it out of place in a paper of our specialty; but friendship must have its privilege—and our voice, of all, must not be silent at Mr. Broderick fate. We have much that we could add. We would again retrace his virtues, his starting and his close, and dwell with a just pride on that span of wondrous effort, which lifted an utknown and unaided man from the obscurity of one in twenty milhors, to within reach of the Presidency of the United States. But our space denies the privilege, and in the language of the gifted orator in San Francisco, who presided at his obsequies in that city, leave him to the equal grave:

"As a life, no other voice so rang its trumpet-blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and vall-ye until truth

verberale amid our mountains and vail-ya until truth and valor cease to appear to the human heart.

"His love of nuth-too warm, too armog For Hope or Fear to chain or chill—

"Good friend! true hero! hall and farewell!"

EIDNAPPING AT CHILLICOTHE.

A FREE MAN STOLEN.

There was perpetrated in our city last night (We inea day) another oursage, more infamous in its features than the steeling of Lewis Early, which is still fresh in

the minds of our readers.

About 9 o'clock a creature named Mike Harley, in company with a stranger, went to Thompson's livery stable and hired an express wagon, as they said, to go to Postarouth.

to Postsmouth.
It ap; ears that they, with some two or three confederates, then drove to the house of a colored man named Oliver Arderser, in the lower part of the city, knocked at the door and demanded admission. Anderson had gone to bed, and before getting up demanded what they wanted. They arewered that he had a new set of chairs in the house, which he had a tolen. He replied that he had not stelen them; that he had he welt ham that he had not stolen them; that he had bought tham, and could prove where he had got the money he had paid for them.

They then demanded, with curees, that he should

open the door; said they were going to have the crairs, and if he didn't give them up peaceably they

crairs, and if he didn't give them up peaceably they would ake them by force.

He told them then to wait until he could dress, and he would open the door. He cid so, when three or four men rushed up, seized him, and attempted to handcuff him. He resisted with all his power, but, after heigs severely beaten, was overcome and hustled into the wagon. His wife, when they entered the house, screamed for help; but one of the milians struck her a blow, and said if she didn't keep quiet they did li her.

ey d kill her. After getting Anderson in the wagon, one of the men " On the death of his mother, David who had been

After getting Anderson in the wagon, one of the ment recutered the house and demanded Anderson's child, a boy about two years old; but his sife seized it is her arms, and escaped out the back door.

She then commenced screaming for help, but being some distance from any other house, and frightened a most out of her sense, it was some time before she could reach her rearest neighbors and give a coherent account of what had happened. The kidnappers had then escaped with their viction.

It esems strange that even then a general alarm was not raised and pursuit made. But nothing was done, and ere this there is but little doubt that Oliver Anderson is upon slave soil, doomed, inevitably, to a life of

and ere this there is but listle doubt that Oliver Ansersen is upon slave soil, docured, inevitably, to a life of bondage. Anderson had been a resident of this city four or five years and was a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious man. That he was a free man there is but little doubt; but whether he was or was not, his being kidnapped in this way is a most deep and damnable outrage. If any man claimed him as his elave, and could legally establish his claim, why did he not take him in daylight, go before a United States Commissioner and prove his claim? er and prove his claim?

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE QUAKER CITY.-The steamship Quaker City is been towed into the Navy-Yard, Norfolk, for repairs. She will be ready for sea again in a month. Another steam-ship will sail in her place for Havana on the 25th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

ARRIVAL OF THE AGENT IN PORTLAND—HIS REMARKS—FURTHER PREPARATIONS.

From the Portland Advertiser, Oct. 17.

There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the movements of the great steamer. The repairs going on under the direction of the officers of the Board of Trade relieve all fears as to her entire readiness for sea within the present month. We notice, among other requirements, two additional boats for the use of the steamer.

The Company's agent, F. W. Cumberland, who ac-The Company's agent, F. W. Cumberland, who acrived in this city on Friday last, seems fully alive to the interests of his Company, and to appreciate the efforts of our people to give her a reception worthy of her importance. At the conference with the large Committee of our city government and of the citizens, on Saturday evening, Mr. Cumberland expressed his gratification at the completeness of our arrangements, and the liberal provision made for her reception. As to the precise time of her arrival, no positive assurance can be given, though an early day in November is relied on. The idea of her gring to any other port than Portland is not only an absurdity, but a reflection on the efficers of the Company. They have declined at home the proposal to allow her to remain on exhibition as utsuited to the diguity of her mission, which is to abridge the voyage of the Atlantic O can.

If it had been possible, the steamer would have gone to New York, which holds the same relation to this continent as London does to the British Isles, and the value of her voyage would thereby have been increased. But the talk of this is an absurdity. She might as well

value of her voyage would thereby have been increased. But the talk of this is an absurdity. She might as well run to the Mersey or the Thames as to New York. run to the Mersey or the Thames as to New Tork.
The selection of Portland barbor for her American station was simply a necessity—the best port on the continent, well connected with the country by railways and lines of steamers. Havifax, St. John, and Quebec have each of them abundant depth of water, with the additional claim of being provincial ports, but they cannt ask the steamer to run to either till they have better facilities for decking her, and means of connection with the rest of the country. Portland, fortunately, has both, and must, for the present at least, have the advantage.

e advantage. We are aware that the New Yorkers claim that on the top of the tide she can pass Sandy Hook. But the trouble is she cannot be worked inside the Narrows. They also say she can lie above Hell Gare, and within ven miles of the City Hall, New-York. There is no doubt of this, but you might as well lay her off Rich-mond's Island, or on the outside of Bang's Island, and claim that these facilities were suitable for her recepion at Portland.

We have to doubt, however, New-York city will We have no doubt, however, New York city will
yet remove her shipping business from its present position around the Battery toward the head of the
island above Hell Gate, and that wharves and hotels
will exist above that point for the accommodation of
large ocean steamers. But this is the work of time,
for which the Great Eastern cannot afford to wait.

Everything is arranged, as we believe, for the reception of the Great Eastern, except that of cheap rail.

tion of the Great Eastern, except that of chesp rainway fares, and for this purpose a Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the agent of the Steamship Company, at his request. Tais Committee consists of Messra. Poor, L reh, L. B. Smith, Barrett, and J. S. Little. In all we gather, we think the Railway and Steamboat Companies will readily unite in any plan of making the visit of the steamer a success. We understand the steamer will entertain guests on board during her stay, in case the rush of visitors shall require it, and that from eight hundred to one thousand guests can in this way be entertained. In this way, with the means at the command of city hotels, five thousand strangers can be easily accommodated, and an equal number in private facilies, so that ten thousand strangers daily will find accommodations during her stay of three weeks in Portland.

She is expected to nake one or two trips to sea while at this ner, correign ten thousand strangers.

at this port, carrying ten thousand persons.

An affray occurred on board the ship Rising An affray occurred on board the ship Rising Sun, Capt. Skolfield, at the Chincha Islands, on the 2d of September. One of the crow neglected to do his duty, and the first mate attempted to hurry him up, when the seaman attacked him with a sheath-knife, and stabbed him severely in several places. The second mate went to his assistance, and the man stabbed him so severely that he died the next day, and he was buried on the island on the 3d. The mutineer is in confinement. The first mate will recover.

The bark Said Bin Saltan, Capt. Ward, arrived at Salem on Monday afternoon, from Zanzibar, reports that on Aug. 17, in lat 35° 34° S., lon 18° 47° E. Capt. Henry Edwards of Salem, late master of the brig M. Shepard, a passenger on board the bark, went to the galley for the purpose of lighting a cigar, when he was stabbed in three planes by the cook, and lived but a few moments. No provoca ion was given for the

but a few moments. No provoca ion was given for the deed. The cook was placed in irons and confined for the remainder of the passage, and has been removed to the jail in Salem., Capt. Edwards was about 37 years of age, and leaves a family. [Boston Courier.

GRAPTING-NEW FRENCH MODE.-Cut the grafts at the usual period, save them for future use, and when time and leisure come, take a subject-any tree, any bark-ent out a bit of bark with a little of the od, with a knife as keen as a razor; then cut a bud as exactly as possible of the same size with a bit of the wood; fit bud to stalk, and tie it lightly over with woolen yarn (on account of its elasticity), apply all over it with a small brush, collodion. This immediately forms an elastic skin over the whole, and perfectly excludes the air-which by all other modes of grafting or budding is not perfectly excluded. This is the whole secret. We think it would be best to cut out of the subject, a bud, and fit the new bud to that spot exactly.

THE PIKE'S PEAK MINES .- The Rocky Mountain Reporter and News bring mining news to the 27th ult. The Reporter gives a statistical report of the reversi guich mines near Gregory's, which is pre-

We present this week a full report of three of the gulehes in this region. From the head of Russell Guleh to where G. Russell & Co. are at work, there are 60 comparies and 300 men at work, who are taking out on an average \$10,500 a week. From there down, and the same in the Newada and Illinois Gulches, we are the parts of cache company, the surples of hands give the name of each company, the number of hands at work, and the amount taken out weekly by each company. The season is so far advacced that hundreds

tave recorded their claims, and gone home to make preparations for next years work.

We find in Russell's Guich 891 men at work; they are taking out on an average weekly \$15,585, or nearly

\$30 per man. In Nevada there are 57 men at work, who are taking nt weekly \$3.750 or nearly \$30 per man. In Illinois Gutch, Missouri Flats, there are at work to men, who are taking out weekly \$1,930, or over

lie men, who are taking out weekly \$4,920, or over \$12 per man.
Or the quartz leads, The News has the following:
"We are informed by our friend, Gov. Russell, that Mr. Coleman of the firm of Geo. Lefevre & Co., has just returned from the mountains, having been engaged for some weeks in the roughly prospecting and testing the extent and wealth of the different quartz leads. Mr. C. is an old Californian, and was there engaged in quartz crushing. He states that the quartz is at least twice as rich as in California, and it is his belief, from actual personal sets, that three ceals to the pound is a fair average, while the number and extent. pound is a fair average, while the number and extent
of the leads can sourcely be calculated, the whole region of mountains for miles above and below Bowlder
being marked and seamed with them at short intervals."